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HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION OF CHINESE
PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

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ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMY

The People's Revolutionary Military Council has under it the Liberation Army General Headquarters, of which Chu Teh is commander in chief and P'eng Te-huai, deputy commander in chief.

The Army is divided into four field armies and a North China Army Group.

The Navy has a People's Navy Headquarters. It controls three Naval Districts (the Huang Hai, Tung Hai, and Nan Hai districts), six fleets, and one naval academy.

The Air Force has a People's Air Force Headquarters under which are Air Service, Ground Service, and Mechanized Service departments.

The Air Force includes divisions, brigades (lu), groups, squadrons, and flights. A division has three brigades. Each brigade has a bomber group and a fighter group. Each group includes three squadrons. Each squadron has three flights of 3-4 planes each.

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ARMY	NAVY	AIR	ARMY	OTHER	UNCLASSIFIED														

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In support of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are special troops, such as antiaircraft, artillery, armored, labor, and railway troops. All headquarters and the armies under them have political commissars and political departments, army corps, army groups, and armies. Divisions have political commissars and political departments. Regiments have political offices headed by a chairman and deputy chairman, two assistants for organization assistants, two members of the people's activities unit, one assistant for propaganda and education, one assistant for cultural education assistant, one assistant for security (pao-ai), one assistant for theory, and a clerk. Battalions have a [political] instructor, and companies have a [political] director. Political departments include six [seven listed] subdivisions, namely, control, guard, organization, propaganda, culture, youth, and cultural work organs.

Each army division headquarters has a staff department (which controls combat, inspection, training, military affairs, and administration), political department (see above), cadre department (in charge of screening and control), and a service department (in charge of administration, maintenance, accounting, transport, and sanitation).

Each division has three regiments, and one each of communications (signal), labor, guard, and artillery battalions.

Each regiment has a staff, political cadre and rear services office. The staff office takes orders from the headquarters chief of staff and the political office (see above); the cadre office has a single office chief and a secretary, and two cadre assistants; the rear services office has a chairman, an associate (for political work), one administrator, a maintenance officer (in charge of disbursements and receipts), and an accountant. Each regiment also has a port platoon and a sanitary corps. A sanitary corps has three doctors and nurse squads. Infantry units directly under regimental headquarters include signal company, one artillery company, and one guard company.

Each regiment has three battalions, each constituted of four companies. Each company has three platoons and one artillery squad (armed with two 60-mm guns). A platoon consists of three squads (four before 1953) made up of ten men, including a squad leader and an assistant leader. The artillery squad musters 10-12 men, including leader and assistant leader.

An artillery unit has charge of six field guns with 10-foot barrels (p'ao-shen), eighteen 81-mm mortars, and 92 infantry guns (p'ao).

The regimental artillery company is equipped with four recoilless guns, three 92-mm guns, and two 81-mm mortars.

An infantry platoon has one heavy and two light machine guns, and 79 infantry rifles, some a revolving type, (lun-pan) of Soviet manufacture, and others of US manufacture. Both types are suitable for bayonet combat.

The Liberation Army is modernizing its equipment. Most of its present modern equipment is of Soviet or Czechoslovakian manufacture.

The Public Security Troops are under the command of the People's Revolutionary Military Council and the Ministry of Public Security of the Government Administration Council. Their organization is similar to that of the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

The Militia (Min-ping) carry out the militia system as the basic force for preserving order in local areas and the national mobilization base. They are under the authority of the military districts and branch districts. The militia

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in the various hsiens are organized in detachments with a detachment leader and a political commissar. The militia in each ch'u are organized into battalions with a battalion commander and a political commissar. The militia in the hsiangs are organized in companies (chung-tui) with a company commander and a political adviser.

The following personnel serve under the General Headquarters of the PIA:

Commander in chief, PIA: Chu Teh

Deputy commander-in-chief: P'eng Te-huai

Commander of the Navy: Hsiao Ching-kuang (蕭勁光), formerly deputy commander (fu-ssu-ling yuan) of the Fourth Field Army and concurrently commander of the Sixteenth Army Group

Deputy commanders:

Lo Shun-ch'u (羅舜初), formerly commander (chun-chang) of the Fourth Field Army

Wang Hung-k'un (王宏坤), formerly deputy commander of the Hupeh Military District

Fang Ch'iang, formerly commander (chun-chang) of the Fourth Field Army

Political commissar: Liu Tao-sheng (劉道生)

Chairman of Political Department: Chang K'o-chi (張克己)

Deputy chairman: Tuan Te-p'eng (段德彭)

Commander of the Air Force: Liu Ya-lou (劉亞樓), former Nationalist government air-force officer who surrendered

Deputy commanders:

Ch'ang Ch'ien-k'un (常乾坤)

Wang Ping-chang (王秉璋)

Commander of the Artillery Corps: Ch'en Hsi-lien, formerly commander of the Eleventh Army of the Fourth Field Army

Deputy commanders:

Ch'iu Ch'uang-cheng (邱創成)

Wan I (萬毅), formerly commander of artillery in Fourth Field Army

Commander of the Engineer Corps: Ch'en Shih-ch'u (陳士渠), formerly commander of the Eleventh Army Group of the Third Field Army

Commander of the Armored Force: Hsu Kuang-ta (許光達), formerly commander (chun-chang) of the Third Army of the First Field Army

Deputy commanders:

Nieh Hsiao-t'ing (聶鶴亭)

Hsiang Ch'ung-hua (向仲華)

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Commander of the Air Defense Corps: Chou Shih-ti (周士第), formerly deputy commander of the Southwest Military District

Deputy commander: T'an Chia-shu (谭家述)

Commander of the Railway Corps: Wang Hsai (王震), formerly commander of the First Army Group of the First Field Army

Deputy commander: Li Shou-hsuan (李守善)

Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin Garrison: Nish Jung-chen (李景深)

Deputy commander: Yang Ch'eng-wu (杨成武), formerly commander of the Twentieth Army Group

Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers: Teng Hua (滕华), commander of the Fifteenth Army Group; commander of the Volunteers formerly was P'eng Te-huai

Deputy commanders:

Yang-Je-chih (杨德志), commander of the Twentieth Army Group

Yang Yung (杨勇), commander of the Fifth Army Group

Chief of staff: Li Ta (李达), transferred to be deputy commander of the Southwest Military District

Deputy chief of staff: Wang Yun-jui (王蕴瑞)

Chairman of the Political Department: Li Chih-min (李志民)

Deputy chairmen:

Tu P'ing (杜平)

Chang Nan-sheng (张南生)

STRENGTH AND DISPOSITION OF THE ARMY

A. First Field Army

The First Field Army (Chun-t'uan) [literally, Army Corps] was originally the First Army Corps that fled out of Kiangsi. It was part of the forces of P'eng Te-huai when he revolted in P'ing-chiang, Hunan; hence most of the cadres of this force are from Hunan and Hupeh.

This army is made up of Hunanese commanded by P'eng Te-huai and Shensi men led by Liu Tsu-tan (刘子干). Hence the commander of the First Army Group was the Hunanese Wang Hsai. Commander of the Second Army Group was the Shensi man, Chang Tsung-hsun (张宗逊). This group was based in the Huang-lung Shan in northern Shensi and operated in the Shensi-Kansu-Kiangsi border area. In the winter of 1948, it was reorganized into the First Field Army with headquarters in Sian, Shensi. The various components are garrisoned in western Shensi, Kansu (Kansu and Kiangsi have been joined), Tsinghai, and Sinkiang.

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The organization of the First Field Army is as follows:

Commander, Peng Te-huai

Deputy commander, Chao Shou-shan (趙壽山)

Political commissar, Hsi Ch'ung-hsun (許仲勳)

Chairman of the Political Department, Kan Sau-ch'i (甘泗淇)

Chief of staff, Yen K'uei-yao (閻恢要)

First Army Group -- commander, Yao Che (姚喆), formerly assigned by Wang Huai-hsien (王懷震) to command of the Railway Corps. This group is made up of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, and Eight Armies.

Second Army Group -- commander, Wang Shih-t'ai (王世泰) (position formerly held by Chang Tsung-hsun, now deputy chief of staff). This group is made up of the Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Armies.

B. Second Field Army

During the Anti-Japanese War, the Second Field Army was the 129th Division under command of Liu Po-ch'eng (劉伯承), operating in southeast Shensi.

On 31 October 1945, Liu's troops persuaded the Sun Chien-ch'ung (孫連仲) forces and the Fifth Army of Ma Fa-wu (馬法五) and Kao Shu-ch'in (高樹勳) to defect to the Communists. They were later reorganized into the Second Field Army.

The headquarters of the Second Field Army was established at Chungking. The forces were distributed in Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Sikang, and Tibet.

The organization of the Second Field Army is as follows:

Commander: Liu Po-ch'eng (劉伯承)

Deputy commanders: Ch'en Keng (陳賡)

Yang Yung (楊勇)

Political commissar: Teng Hsiao-p'ing (鄧小平)

Chairman of Political Department: Chang Chi-ch'un (張際春)

Chief of staff: Li Ta (李達)

Third Army Group (Ping-tu'an) -- commander, Wei Chieh (魏傑). Includes the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Armies.

Fourth Army Group -- commander, Ch'en Keng. Includes the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Armies.

Fifth Army Group -- commander, Yang Yung. Includes the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Armies.

Sixth Army Group -- commander, Chang Kuo-hua. Includes the Ninth and Nineteenth Armies.

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C. Third Field Army

During the Anti-Japanese War the Third Field Army was the New Fourth Army.

On 12 October 1937, Chou En-lai petitioned the government to arm the local militia (t'u-ping) scattered in the borderlands of Kiangsi, Fukien, Chekiang, and Hunan and to reorganize them as the New Fourth Army. The government appointed Yeh Chien (葉 挺) as commander, with Hsiang Ying (項 英) as deputy commander. At that time, the New Fourth Army consisted of less than 5,000 men. On 4 January 1941, the New Fourth Army received orders to move north of the Yellow River in a surprise move against the Nationalist forces in northern Kiangsu. In this move, Yeh Chien was captured and Hsiang Ying was killed in battle. Ch'en I (陳 毅) managed to lead two regiments back over the Yellow River and escaped with his life. Ch'en then named himself commander and Chang Yun-ku'ei (張 雲逸) deputy commander of this remnant. He divided his forces and based them in Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Shantung. Later these forces were reorganized into the Third Field Army.

The Third Field Army Headquarters was established in Nanking. The forces were deployed in Shantung, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Fukien.

The organization of the Third Field Army is as follows:

Commander: Ch'en I (陳 毅)

Deputy commanders: Su Yu (蘇 裕)

T'an Chen-lin (譚 震 林)

Chang Ting-ch'eng (張 鼎 丞)

Political commissar: Jao Shu-shih (焦 漱 石)

Chairman of the Political Department: T'ang Liang (唐 亮)

Chief of staff: T'an Ch'i-lung (譚 啟 龍)

The Seventh Army Group -- commander: Wang Chien-an. Includes the Twentieth, Twenty-First, Twenty-Second, and Twentieth-Third Armies.

Eight Army Group -- commander: Wang Hsin-ch'eng (王 必 成). Includes the Twenty-Fourth, Twenty-Fifth, and Twenty-Sixth Armies.

The Ninth Army Group -- commander: Sung Shih-lun (宋 時 翰). Includes the Twenty-Seventh, Thirtieth, and Thirty-Second Armies.

Tenth Army Group -- commander: Yeh Fei (葉 飛). Includes the Twenty-Eight, Twenty-Ninth, and Thirty-First Armies.

The Eleventh Army Group -- commander: Yuan Yeh-lich (袁 也 烈). Includes the Thirty-Third, Thirty-Fourth, Thirty-Fifth, Thirty-Sixth, and Thirty-Seventh Armies.

D. Fourth Field Army

The Fourth Field Army was originally the wartime 115th Division of the Eight Route Army commanded by Lin Piao (林 彪), which was originally in north Shansi. After the victory over Japan, Lin Piao led his forces into the Northeast. After their defeat by the Russians, the allied armies of the Northeast, namely, the Manchukuo forces, the Northeast Korean troops, and the Japanese Kwangtung Army, all joined Lin Piao's forces with the title of

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Northeast Democratic Allied Armies. Later the name of these forces was changed to the Northeast People's Liberation Army. In November 1948, Lin Piao led this army south of the Great Wall, and it was reorganized as the Fourth Field Army.

The Headquarters of the Fourth Field Army is at Hankow. The forces are deployed in Honan, Hopeh, Huanan, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and the Northeast.

The organization of the army is as follows:

Commander: Lin Piao (林彪)

Deputy commanders: Hsiao Ching-kuang (萧劲光)

Li Kuang-men (李光念)

Political commissars: Lo Jung-huan (罗荣桓)

Teng Tzu-hui (滕子衡)

T'ao Cheng (谭政)

Chairman of the Political Department: T'ao Chu (陶铸)

Chiefs of staff: Hsiao K'o (萧克)

Chao Hsi-lu (赵重隆)

The Twelfth Army Group -- commander: Liang Pi-yeh (梁必业). Includes the Thirty-Eighth, Thirty-Ninth, and Fortieth Armies.

The Thirteenth Army Group -- commander: Ch'en Tzu-hua (陈子华). Includes the Forty-First, Forty-Second, and Forty-Third Armies.

The Fourteenth Army Group -- commander: Ch'en Man-yuan (陈漫远). Includes the Forty-Fourth, Forty-Fifth, and Forty-Sixth Armies.

The Fifteenth Army Group -- commander: Teng Eua (滕霄). Includes the Forty-Seventh, Forty-Eighth, and Forty-Ninth Armies.

The Sixteenth Army Group -- commander: Pe'ng Ming-chih (彭明治). Includes the Fiftieth, Fifty-First, Fifty-Second, Fifty-Third, and Fifty-Fourth Armies.

The Seventeenth Army Group -- commander: Ch'en Ming-jen (陈明仁). Includes the Fifty-Fifth, Fifty-Sixth, Fifty-Seventh, and Fifty-Eighth Armies. Most of these forces have been transferred to the Northeast under the command of Kao Kang (高岗), commander of the Northeast Military District.

E. North China Army Group

The North China Army Group was originally the First Department (Fu) of the 115th Division of the Eight Route Army.

On 23 October 1937, the deputy commander of the 115th Division, Nieh Jung Chen (聂荣臻), led one independent regiment, one cavalry battalion, and two companies in guerrilla warfare around Wu-t'ai Shan in Shansi. On 7 November, the Eight Route Army Headquarters ordered Nieh Jung-chen to establish the Headquarters of the Shansi, Chahar, and Hopeh Military District, and these

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provinces became his base of operations. In an expansion of forces, Nieh's command absorbed the forces of Lo Jui-hsiang (羅 瑞卿), Yang Te-chih (楊 德志), and Yang Ch'eng-wu (楊 成武). These forces were then reorganized as the North China Army Group.

The North China Army Group is at present the Peiping-Tientsin Central Guard Force, with headquarters in Peiping. The forces are deployed in Hopen, Shansi, Inner Mongolia (Chahar and Suiyuan), and the Northeast.

The organization of the group is as follows: Nieh Jung-chen (聶 榮臻)

Deputy commander: Yang Ch'eng-wu (楊 成武)

Political commissar: Po I-po (薄 一波)

Chairman of the Political Department, Chu Liang-Ta'ai (朱 良才)

Chief of staff: Yang Ch'eng-wu (楊 成武)

The Eighteenth Army Group -- commander: Nieh Jung-chen. Includes the Fifty-Ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-First, and Sixty-Second Armies.

The Nineteenth Army Group -- commander: Yang Te-chih (楊 德志). Includes the Sixty-Third, Sixty-Fourth, and Sixty-Fifth Armies.

The Twentieth Army Group -- commander: Yang Ch'eng-wu (楊 成武). Includes the Sixty-Sixth, Sixty-Ninth, and Seventy-Fifth Armies.

Inner Mongolia Cavalry Group -- commander: Tung Ch'i-wu (董 天武). Includes one army of cavalry and five Inner Mongolia independent divisions.

F. Chinese People's Volunteers

Chinese Communist forces of the People's Liberation Army entered the Korean War under the guise of People's Volunteers, first under the command of Lin Piao, then, after Lin was wounded, P'eng Te-huai (彭 德懷). At present, Teng Hua (鄧 華) is in command.

The First Field Army includes the First Army.

The Second Field Army includes the Twelfth Army and the Fifteenth Army.

The Third Field Army includes the Twenty-Fourth Army.

The Fourth Field Army includes the Thirty-Eighth, Thirty-Ninth, Fortieth, Forty-Second, Forty-Fifth, Forty-Sixth, Fiftieth, Fifty-Fifth, Fifty-Sixth, and Fifty-Seventh Armies.

The North China Army Group includes the Sixtieth, Sixty-Second, Sixty-Third, Sixty-Fourth, Sixty-Fifth, Sixty-Sixth, and Sixty-Eighth Armies.

Some 21 armies of the People's Liberation Army, about one third of the whole force, are estimated to have taken part in the Korean War. Of these, the Fourth Field Army was most heavily involved, its estimated force being ten armies, about one half the whole Volunteer force.

Forces preponderantly from the Fourth Field Army were committed in the conflict because that army was made up of North Koreans, Northeast troops, and defected Kuomintang troops. The secondary component of the Volunteers, the North China Army Group, estimated at seven armies, was committed because the climate and geography of the battle area were similar to those of North China.

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All these forces have had heavy losses, and constant replacements have been necessary. Teng Hua is from the Fourth Field Army and Yang Te-chih from the North China Army Group.

The various field armies and groups are deployed as follows:

First Field Army Headquarters: Sian

First Army Group Headquarters: Urumchi (Ti-hua)

Second Army Group Headquarters: Lan-chow, Kansu

Second Field Army Headquarters: Chungking, Szechwan

Third Army Group (Ping-t'uan) Headquarters: Ch'eng-tu, Szechwan

Fourth Army Group Headquarters: K'un-ming, Yunan

Fifth Army Group Headquarters: Kuei-yang, Kweichow

Sixth Army Group Headquarters: Lhasa, Tibet

Third Field Army Headquarters: Nanking, Kiangsu

Seventh Army Group Headquarters: Hangchow, Chekiang.

Eighth Army Group Headquarters: Tsinan, Shantung

Ninth Army Group Headquarters: Nanking, Kiangsu

Tenth Army Group Headquarters: Foochow, Fukien

Eleventh Army Group Headquarters: Ho-fei, Anhwei

Fourth Field Army Headquarters: Wuhan (Hankow)

Twelfth Army Group Headquarters: Ch'ang-sha, Hunan

Thirteenth Army Group Headquarters: K'ai-feng, Honan

Fourteenth Army Group Headquarters: Kuei-lin, Kwangsi

Fifteenth Army Group Headquarters: Kwangtung

The bulk of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Groups are in the Northeast. (The six provinces of the Northeast have now reverted to the original Liaoning, Kirin, and Heilungkiang [plus Jehol].)

North China Army Group Headquarters: Peiping, Hopeh

The Eighteenth Army Group Headquarters: Peiping, Hopeh

Nineteenth Army Group Headquarters: Antung, Liaoning

Twentieth Army Group Headquarters: Tientsin, Hopeh

Inner Mongolia Army Group Headquarters: Hu-ho-hao-t'e (formerly Kuei-sui), Inner Mongolia

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STRENGTH OF THE NAVY

The People's Navy is very immature and weak, and can in no sense be called a modern navy. It has no aircraft carriers. It is capable only of patrolling the Yellow Sea, the mouth of the Yangtze River, the Ch'ien-t'ang Chiang, the Min Chiang, and the Chu Chiang. It cannot put to sea for combat duty. There are three naval districts, the Huang-Hai, Tung Hai, and Nan Hai. There are six fleets, divided into 12-14 squadrons (hsiao-chien-tui). The number of both large and small vessels is estimated at 350, with a total complement of 50,000 men, of whom 30,000 are marines, and 20,000 are sailors. Another 20,000 men serve at naval bases. The total Navy force is thus 70,000. There is one Naval Academy.

There are only two naval shipyards (one at Dairen and the other the Kiang-nan Kao-ch'ang-miao shipyard at Shanghai) capable of constructing 1,000-ton ships. Two smaller yards at Ta-ku and Huang-p'u (Whampoa) are capable only of repair work. The total Navy tonnage (including landing craft, transports, and river gunboats) is estimated at 130,000 tons.

The headquarters of the Huang Hai Naval District is at Dairen, where the Chinese and Soviet naval forces are coordinated. The Tung Hai Military District Headquarters is at Nanking, and the Nan Hai Naval District Headquarters is at Canton.

STRENGTH OF THE AIR FORCE

The total strength of the Air Force is four wings (divisions), with 1,700 jet planes and 800 propeller planes, for a total of 2,500. The total flying and service complement combined is 10,000 men.

Types of planes are as follows: Yak-9 interceptor fighters, MIG-15 fighters, LA-15 night fighters, and TU-2 fighter-bombers.

Planes of these types are supplied by the Soviet Union.

Airfields suitable for jet planes are located at Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Hankow, Ch'ang-ting, P'ai-shih Station (Chungking), Ch'eng-tu, P'ai-yun Field (Canton). On Hainan Island: Hai-k'ou, Huang-liu, and San-ya.

MILITARY DISTRICTS AND SUBDISTRICTS

On the mainland there are six major military districts: Northeast, North China, Northwest, East China, Central-South China, and Southwest; there are also the Inner Mongolia and South China military districts. Each province has military subdistricts. These and the military districts are under the command of the People's Revolutionary Military Council. Each district comprises a strategic training and replacement organization, and at the same time has internal police functions.

A military district ordinarily has 250,000 men, for a total of 1,500,000 men in the six major districts. The Inner Mongolia and South China military districts each has 150,000 men, making a grand total of 1,800,000 men.

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The organization of the six major military districts is as follows:

Northeast Military District, Headquarters at Mukden

Commander: Kao Kang (高 岗)

Deputy commander: Ho Chin-nien (贺 晋 年)

Political commissar: Kao Kang

Deputy political commissar: Chou Huan (周 桓)

Chairman, Political Department: Tuan Su-ch'uan (段 蔚 菴)

The various Manchurian provinces have not been divided into military districts.

North China Military District, Headquarters at Peiping

Commander: Nieh Jung-chen

Deputy commander: Yang Ch'eng-wu (杨 成 武)

Political commissar: Po I-po (薄 一 波)

Chief of staff: Yang Ch'eng-wu

1. Inner Mongolian Military District, Headquarters at Hu-ho-hao-t'e (formerly Kuei-sui (归 绥))

Commander: Ulanfu Wu Lan-fu, (乌兰夫)

Deputy commanders: Tung Ch'i-wu (董 其 武)

Wang Tsai-t'ien (王 再 天)

Political commissar: Su Ch'ien-i (蘇 謙 五)

Chairman, Political Department: T'ing Mou (廷 懋)

Chief of staff: Hu Ping-ch'uan (胡 秉 權)

2. Hopeh Military District, Headquarters at Pao-ting (保定)

Commander: Sun I (孙 毅)

Political commissar: Lin T'ieh (林 彪)

Chairman, Political Department: Fei Chou-yu (费 周 玉)

Chief of staff: Chia Kuei-jung (贾 贵 荣)

3. Shansi Military District, Headquarters at T'ai-yuan

Commander: Ch'eng-Tzu-hua (程 子 华)

Deputy commanders: Hsiao Wen-chiu (萧 文 玖)

Chao Hui-lou (赵 威 楼)

Political commissar: T'ao Lu-ch'ieh (陶 鲁 石)

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Chairman, Political Department: Yang Yu-shan (楊玉山)

Chief of staff: Lu Hsiao-ching (呂克卿)

Northwest Military District, Headquarters at Sian

Commander: P'eng Te-huai (彭德懷)

Deputy commander: Chao Shou-shan (趙壽山)

Political commissar: Hsi Ch'ung-hsun (許仲勳)

Chairman, Political Department: Liao Han-sheng (廖漢生)

Chief of staff: P'eng Teh-huai (彭德懷)

1. Shensi Military District, Headquarters at Sian

Commander: Chao Shou-shan (趙壽山)

Political commissar: Ma Ming-fang (馬明方)

Chairman, Political Department: Hsiu Shu-shan (牛喜中)

Chief of staff: Wu Tai-feng (吳岱峰)

2. Kansu Military District (combined with Hingia), Headquarters at Lan-chow

Commander: Hsu Kuo-chen (徐國珍)

Deputy commander: Ma Tun-ch'ing (馬得清)

Political commissar: Chang Te-sheng (張德生)

Chairman, Political Department: Hsien Huan-han (范恒漢)

3. Tsinghai Military District, Headquarters at Hsi-ning

Commander: Wang Shang-jung (王尚榮)

Political commissar: Chang Ch'ung-liang (張仲良)

Chairman, Political Department: Chang Kuo-sheng (張國華)

4. Sinkiang Military District, Headquarters at Urumchi

Commander: T'ao Chih-yao (陶峙岳) (acting)

Deputy commander: Ku Fu-sheng (顧福生)

Political commissar: Wang Ku-mao (王惠德)

Chairman, Political Department: Kao Chia-shun (高錦純)

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East China Military District, Headquarters at Nanking

Commander: Ch'en I

Deputy commander: Chia-yu (葉 登)

Political commissar: Jao Shu-shih (焦 淑石)

Chairman, Political Department: Su Tung (舒 同)

Chief of staff: Chang Ai-p'ing (張 愛萍)

1. Shantung Military District, Headquarters at Tsinan

Commander: Hou Shih-yu (侯 世友)

Political commissar: K'ang Cheng (康 生)

2. Anhwei Military District, Headquarters at Ho-pei

Commander: Tseng Hsi-sheng (曾 希聖)

Political commissar: Huang Yeh (黃 岩)

3. Kiangsu Military District, Headquarters at Nanking

Commander: Kuan Wen-wei (管 文蔚)

Political commissar: Ch'en H'ei-hsien (陳 丕顯)

4. Chekiang Military District, Headquarters at Hangchow

Commander: Wang Chien-an (王 建安)

Political commissar: T'ien Ch'i-jung (譚 啟龍)

5. Fukien Military District, Headquarters at Foochow

Commander: Yeh Fei (葉 飛)

Deputy commander: Wei Kuo-ch'ing (韋 國清)

Political commissar: Chang Ting-p'ei (張 鼎丞)

Central-South Military District, Headquarters at Wuhan (Hankow)

Commander: Lin Piao (林 彪)

Deputy commander: Yeh Chien-ying (葉 劍英)

Political commissar: T'ian Cheng (譚 政)

Chairman, Political Department: T'ao Chu (陶 鑄)

Chief of staff: Hsiao K'o (蕭 克)

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1. Honan Military District, Headquarters at K'ai-feng
 Commander: Ch'en Tsai-tao (陳再道)
 Deputy commanders: Chi Chan-yun (吉占雲)
 Wen Chien-wu (文建武)
2. Hupeh Military District, Headquarters at Wu-ch'ang
 Commander: Wang Shu-sheng (王樹聲) (acting)
 Political commissar: Chang Kuang-ts'ai (張廣才)
 Chief of staff: Chang Ts'ai-ch'ien (張方千)
3. Hunan Military District, Headquarters at Ch'ang-sha
 Commander: Mao Nien-sheng (毛年生)
 Political commissar: Chin Ming (金明)
4. Kiangsi Military District, Headquarters at Nan-ch'ang
 Commander: Ch'en Ch'i-han (陳奇涵)
 Deputy commander: Yang Kuo-fu (楊國夫)
 Political commissar: Ch'en Jen-lin (陳仁麟)
 Chairman, Political Department: P'eng Chia-ch'ing (彭家慶)
5. South China Military District, Headquarters at Canton
 Commander: Yeh Chien-ying
 Deputy commanders: Chang Yun-i (張雲進)
 Teng Hua (滕華)
 Political commissar: Yeh Chien-ying
 Chief of staff: Huang Yung-sheng (黃永勝)
6. Kwangtung Military District, Headquarters at Canton
 Commander: Teng Hua
 Deputy commanders: Tsing Sheng (曾生)
 Ch'en Kwang (陳光)
 Political commissar: Ma Pai-chu (馬白駒)
 Chief of staff: Li Tso-p'eng (廖作鵬)
7. Kwangsi Military District, Headquarters at Nan-ning
 Commander: Chang Yun-i
 Deputy commander: Li T'ien-yu (李天佑)

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Political commissar: Wu Fa-hsien (吳法憲)

Chief of staff: Tseng Kuo-hua (曾國華)

Southwest Military District, Headquarters at Chungking

Commander: Ho Lung (賀龍)

Deputy commanders: Li Ta (李達)

Wang Yung-tan (王耀奇)

Political commissar: Teng Hsiao-p'ing (鄧小平)

Chairman, Political Department: Chang Chi-ch'un (張際春)

Chief of staff: Chang Ching-wu

1. Szechwan Military District, Headquarters at Ch'eng-tu

Commander: Ho Ping-yen (賀炳炎)

Political commissar: Li Ching-ch'uan (李井泉)

2. Kweichow Military District, Headquarters at Kuei-yang

Commander: Yin Kuang-ping (尹光炳)

Political commissar: Su Chen-hua (蘇振華)

3. Yunnan Military District, Headquarters at K'un-ming

Commander: Ch'en Keng (陳庚)

Deputy commander: Kuo T'ien-min (郭天民)

4. Sikang Military District, Headquarters at Ya-an

Commander: Liao Chih-kao (廖志高)

Political commissar: Tseng Jui-lin (曾瑞林)

5. Tibet Military District, Headquarters at Lhasa

Commander: Chang Kuo-hua (張國華)

Deputy commanders: A-p'ei, A-wang-p'u-mei (阿沛·阿旺晉美)

To-k'o, P'eng-t'so-jao-chieh (桑喀彭措降傑)

Ch'ang Ping-kuei (昌炳貴)

Political commissar: T'an K'an-san (譚冠三)

Deputy political commissars: Fan Ming (范明)

Wang Ch'i-mei (王其梅)

Chief of staff: Li Chueh (李覺)

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARMY

The People's Liberation Army developed in three main stages.

A. Red Army Stage

The decade beginning with the insurrection of Ho Lung and Yeh T'ing on 1 August 1927 at Nan-ch'ang, the revolt of Mao Tse-t'ung in Hunan in September 1927, and the organization of the peasants and workers, and ending with the Lu-kou-ch'iao incident on 7 July 1937 which heralded the opening of the Sino-Japanese War, was the period of the Red Army in China.

During the first half of this period, in addition to fighting government troops, the Red Army was occupied with finding funds and rations. It was nearly always on the move. It also established a "soviet."

During the second half of the period, the army developed a political structure, captured a number of small cities and rural areas, and established a "soviet government." This government developed a system of taxation, and issued a paper currency that had no specie backing and "public bonds." The army had no classes; officers and men were all on the same level, and they had no real military equipment or strategy.

B. Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army Stage

After July 1937, the Red Army was reorganized into the Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army, and received monthly funds from the government. Each soldier received 4 yuan per month. The rest of the funds were used in other ways. In the areas they occupied, the two armies levied funds from the people for the anti-Japanese campaign. In the northern part of Shensi, they cultivated large areas of the opium poppy. They traded opium to the enemy puppets in return for grain and goods. They provided their soldiers with regular equipment. Some of the forces engaged in front line combat, and others in rear-area production.

C. Liberation Army Stage

From July to September 1947, Liu Po-ch'eng's forces in Shansi, Hopeh, and Honan, and Ch'en I's East China forces in western Shantung crossed the Yellow River and advanced against the government forces. Thereafter, the Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army together became the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. By this time, the Liberation Army had occupied a very large area and had taken a number of cities. It began to assume the features of a regular army. To stimulate action against the KMT forces, the troops enjoyed a higher standard of living than any of the civilians under the control of the Chinese Communist Party.

In addition to rations and quarters, the troops had so-called cultural and recreational advantages.

After 1950, the Air Force became the pampered branch of the military. Flyers are treated on a par with high-ranking civil officials. The Navy and Army rank after them in that order.

The daily program of the Liberation Army is as follows:

Rising hour and setting-up exercises	0530 hours
Cleaning	0610-0630
Drill	0630-0730
Inspection of quarters and weapons	0730-0800
Breakfast	0800-0830

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Rest	0830-0840 hours
Study (curriculumis 50% military, 30% political, 20% cultural)	0840-1200
Midday siesta	After lunch
Individual study, literacy studies, and other studies and discussions	1430-1700
Evening meal	1700-1730
Recreation	1730-1930
Bathing	1730-2000
Inspection	2030
Roll call	2030-2100
Taps	2100

There are no classes on Sunday forenoons. The time is spent in cleaning quarters and weapons. In the afternoon there are discussion meetings and recreation. Every Saturday night there are movies and plays.

The Army has commanders, field officers, and combat troops.

Officers range in rank from division officers through regimental officers, battalion officers, and company officers to platoon and squad leaders.

Rations range from special mess through small mess, and medium mess to common mess. The last is for enlisted men, the others for officers. Coastal defense forces get a somewhat better mess than common soldiers. Enlisted men of such forces ordinarily receive 2 cuneces of meat per day.

Liberation Army uniforms are patterned after those of USSR forces. Each soldier receives two summer and two winter uniforms, and two sets of white underwear and shirts.

In winter, enlisted men are issued one padded cotton overcoat and one pair of wool gloves. Officers receive two fur overcoats, one leather vest, one pair of leather gloves, and one pair of high leather boots. Officers and men receive 12 pairs of rubber-soled cloth shoes and 12 pairs of socks a year, and one raincoat. Officers also receive one set of sleeping garments.

The difference between officers' and men's uniforms is that officers' coats have four seams at the back and soldiers', two. Officers' padded coats have on the inside of the front the character for "kan" (干). Enlisted men's coats have shoulder straps; trouser seats and knees are reinforced with an extra layer of cloth.

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Liberation Army pay has been advanced annually because of currency inflation.

Rates in 1950 and 1951 were as follows:

<u>1950</u>	<u>Pay (period not given) (yuan)</u>
Privates and squad leaders	11,400
Platoon leaders	14,500
Company officers	20,600
Battalion officers	31,300
Regimental officers	53,000
Division officers	127,000

<u>1951</u>	<u>Pay (period not given) (yuan)</u>
Privates and squad leaders	33,000
Platoon leaders	37,000
Company officers	76,000
Battalion officers	93,000
Regimental officers	128,000
Division officers	285,000

Officers above the battalion level receive allowances for health and medical expenses, common mess expenses, and office expenses. From 1953 to the present the allowances have been as follows:

	<u>Pay (period not given) (yuan)</u>
Enlisted men with less than 3 years' service	74,800
Enlisted men with 3 years' or more of service up to five years above five year's service	85,900
Enlisted men with above 5 years' service	97,000
Deputy squad leaders	97,000
Squad leaders	121,900
Deputy platoon leaders	155,700
Platoon leaders	215,900
Deputy company commanders	255,900
Company commanders	291,900
Deputy battalion commanders	328,500
Battalion commanders	388,500
Deputy regimental commanders	431,900
Regimental commanders	483,100
Deputy division commanders	533,200
Division commanders	656,300

Enlisted men, noncommissioned officers, and company officers eat in the general mess. The allowance for this mess is 3,850 yuan per day per person.

Battalion and regimental officers' mess (medium mess) is rated at 4,850 yuan per day per man.

Every Sunday, each company as an extra ration of one hog. This is provided by the rear-area services.

Since 1950, the PLA has adopted a program of having the troops engage in production to supplement the military budget.

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EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

All education must include mental, moral, and physical training; the PLA educational program is no exception to this. However, PLA education emphasizes the practical rather than the formal.

The educational program of the Chinese Communist Army can be divided into three periods: those of the Red Army, the Eighth Route Army, and the PLA. During the Red Army period, the educational program included bandit training with a little of the type of education given at the Huang-p'u [Whampoa] Central Military Academy, and some of the "Military Training Methods" of Feng Yu-hsiang (馮玉祥). The highest educational organ of the Red Army was the Red Army Officers' School. When the First Army Corps of the Red Army was organized, Lin Piao was the first commandant of the school. He used the curriculum and methods he had learned in the Huang-p'u Military Academy and added some things learned in combat. Later, the military school established by Fourth Army Corps for the Honan-Hupeh-Anhui border area was headed by Hsu Hsiang-ch'ien, a student of the Huang-p'u Military Academy. The Red Army placed more emphasis on field practice and political indoctrination than on military government.

After the revolt of the Northwest Army at Ning-tu in Kiangsi, Chao Po-sheng (趙博生) and Tung Chen-tung (董振堂) entered the Red Army and brought with them Feng Yu-hsiang's training methods. Those simple and common methods of training became universal. For instance, the soldiers' literacy movement continues to the present. In the literacy movement as well as in other training matters, much use has been made of simple rhymes to make understanding and memorizing easier. In those early days, if a soldier could fire a rifle, throw a hand grenade, utilize topography and cover, and knew a few military phrases, he was a good soldier.

After the outbreak of the anti-Japanese war and the organization of the Eighth Route Army, it was recognized that the old methods of training were insufficient for modern warfare. It would be necessary to use at least the methods of the Huang-p'u Military Academy to cope with the Japanese.

After 1937, Yen-an [Chinese Communist Party capital] set up the "Resist Japan University" and "Resist Japan Staff School." The first was a training school for low-echelon cadres of the Eighth Route Army and the second for training of middle-grade cadres and staff officers. At that time, the text were Soviet training rules and battle orders plus Mao Tse-tung's military theory. Mao's theory was based on a mixture of Clausewitz' military theory and the dialectical materialism and dialectics of Hegel, Plekhanov, and Bukharin. This was the basis of Mao's strategy and tactics.

At this time, there was an advance in Eighth Route Army education. Every soldier was expected to study political and military subjects in his spare time. There were courses in political training, military training, cultural training, and production.

All military units had so-called all-ranks' clubs organized by the political departments, in which there were eight committees, namely: educational planning, intelligence, recreation, athletics, production, mess, health, and discipline inspection committees. Each platoon has an executive secretary. Within each study committee were current affairs, library, and question and answer cells. Each company had a library.

Each athletic committee carried on such sports as football, tennis, baseball, high jumping, broad jumping, swimming, and hurdle racing. In addition, such subjects as training for livelihood, training in opportunism, and training in the advantages of "keypoint activities" and "competition" were taught to tie in education with living.

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When the army became the PLA, political and military education were raised to still higher levels, and after 1950 strong efforts were made to bring intelligentsia into the rank and file of the army. Army officers paid particular attention to capable youth of middle-school standing and above.

Political and military education were separated and the political departments assumed full responsibility for political education by such means as political notifications, reports, and speeches; regimental, battalion, and company newspapers; and weekly motion-picture educational programs.

The political departments carried responsibility for propagandizing military knowledge, assisting commanders in drill work, and stabilizing discipline.

Military education was carried on by military officers. Present military education in the PLA is intended to develop what Mao Tse-tung has called brave and able soldiers in whom loyalty and knowledge are combined.

By 1951, the PLA had already established Army, Navy, and Air Force schools and had set up antiaircraft, meteorology, military medicine, and PLA military academies, and Air Force institutes. There are also the Higher Infantry School, the Infantry School, Signal Corps School, Artillery School, Engineer Corps School, Tank School, Naval Academy, and Air Force Academy. The whole structure of military education, strategy, and tactics is becoming Sovietized.

Students in these various schools not only studied, but also had 6-month tours of duty on the Korean front in learning actual battle practice. PLA officer cadres of division rank are assigned regular tours of duty in Moscow attending the Red Army College, Staff Officers' School, and other military schools. The tours last from 6 months to one year.

Political education for cadres includes the following treatises: "Three Great Literary Masterpieces," "Development of the Two Great Camps," "History of Social Development," "Three Great Disciplines," and "The Eight Points to Watch."

Military subjects studied are Basic Task, Problems of Strategy, and Tactical Problems.

Party training includes the following subjects: How to Expand Party Strength, Party Objectives, Protective Function of the Party in the Military Democracy in the Party, Party Member's Control, Military Aspects of Party Work in the Army, How to Stabilize the Military, and Work Among the Masses in Wartime.

Education for enlisted men includes Squad Assault (i.e., Deployment), Platoon Assault (i.e., Deployment), Squad Reconnaissance, Unit Patrols, Review of Squad, Platoon, and Individual Defense, General Line and General Task, How to Develop Strategic Thinking, Views on Cessation of Korean War, Literacy Movement, and newspaper reading.

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